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# THE RICHMOND PEACE JUBILEE.

A great peace jubilee, to be held in Richmond in 1915, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the War Between the States. That is a splendid idea, and full credit and commendation must be awarded to its author, Samuel Coker, who put it forward Thursday before the Retail Merchants' Association, a body, by the way, which, with like organizations elsewhere, is accomplishing results for sounder business and the greater good of the people. The local organization has already appointed a committee to confer with other organizations to find out whether or not the proposition can be put through.

There could be no more appropriate time or place than Richmond in 1915 for a national peace jubilee, a great love feast of all the sections which the War Between the States yielded into "an indissoluble union of indissoluble States." The former capital of the Confederate States of America is best adapted for such a commemoration from every viewpoint. When Richmond fell, the people of the ill-starred republic knew that its doom was sealed. Richmond was the great objective point of the war; upon its retention was built the hope of the South, and upon its capture the Federal forces expended their main effort. Richmond was the physical symbol of the Confederacy; the simple psychological effect of its fall upon the people was incalculable. Appomattox was but the epilogue of the tragedy; the evacuation of Richmond was the last act.

The Times-Dispatch without reservation commends the proposal. Let us make it the greatest commemoration in the history of the city. It should be the final proof of reconciliation. Let us bring here the little band of survivors who are the last personal evidences of the great armies that once surged backward and forward across Virginia soil, and pointing them to our wonderful and beautiful city, let us say to them: "Behold the capital of the Confederacy. You left it fifty years ago in ashes. It has been rebuilt by the indomitable spirit and the magnificent loyalty which made it possible for a nation to rise within a nation and exist for four years against overwhelming odds. It is typical of the whole South." Let the President of the United States, a Virginian, come here to add to the testimony that we are one people forever.

There are some who dislike the proposal of such a jubilee. They will derive benefit from it, nevertheless, for it will supply to them indisputable proof that the war is over. Elsewhere we publish a letter from one of what we believe a very small company, a mere corporal's guard. He would not celebrate peace, because of the grisly horror of reconstruction that trooped upon us in war's aftermath. It would be hard to take a narrower, more provincial attitude. War and reconstruction almost always have left woe, destruction and oppression in their train. The laws are silent in war, and they are also silent for a season afterward. Reconstruction wrote a shameful page in the history of the country, but what happened to the generation of yesterday belongs to yesterday. Time works forgiveness; blood is thicker than prejudice.

The heroic men who wore the gray and the more heroic women who left behind them live forever in the love of the people of Richmond, but in their hearts and homes there is peace. Per of us the prophecy of old time is come to pass. "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

## THE SPIRIT OF PLAY.

Richmond is not unskillful in welcoming the visit of the Recreation and Playground Convention on May 6. Richmond expects to learn something that will help make the life of this city and of the State more interesting and beautiful. We also expect to show the visitors some charming visions of play-life as preserved here in the homes of the people, and in the parks and grounds where real children gather. After all, this is the best type of play, and no supervised and formal recreation on allotted spaces will ever take the place of the free and original expression of the child's spirit in games born of his own imagination.

The coming convention should emphasize the spirit of play and not the mechanics. We in the South are not confronted generally with the problem of providing play-room and equipment. We have no tenement districts, and no vast areas of city where bricks and mortar have crushed out all green things and natural laboratories. All we really need in Virginia is some method of setting children interested in many and instructive forms of diversion. Ours is what might be called a rural problem. It is not urban, and we hope that the addresses and demonstrations will at least in part forget the crying needs of other regions and consider our own.

In the country the recreation ques-

tion is chiefly one of getting people together and inspiring them with the idea of community pleasure. The equipment is generally at hand, either in the great parks of open country or in schools and churches. What is lacking is the initiative and invention and constructive side of playing. Both children and adults are shy, bashful, uneasy, unsocial, because they live isolated lives on farms, and have not the constant friction with people to make their intercourse simple and direct. They should be given some stimulus for the play-spirit.

If play is to be real, wholesome and refreshing, it must come from within. It must call upon the imagination as well as the muscles. It is better to invent a game than to learn one. Ruskin declared that the greatest stimulus to art and architecture he ever had was a set of wooden blocks of various forms with which he could build things. He created by playing. The boy who goes walking in the woods gathering specimens of flora and fauna, and training his eyes, both of body and of soul, is going to be a better citizen than the chap who plays formal games on a city playground.

Richmond needs playground in the congested parts of the city. Virginia needs playgrounds around the schools. Both need to study the needs of the child in recreation. Yet more than this they need to use the sunshine and outdoors as great theatres where poetry and brimming life may combine to fill young hearts with joy.

## OUR NEW FEDERAL JUDGE.

If every judicial appointee of President Wilson shall meet the standards of ability, disinterestedness, breadth and capacity for the bench to as great degree as does Charles A. Woods, of South Carolina, selected as judge of the Fourth Circuit, the Federal bench will increase greatly in the confidence of the people. In this case, the President followed the course of President Taft, who, disregarding all pressure and casting influence out of the scales, chose the ablest lawyer in South Carolina, if not in the entire district, Henry A. M. Smith, for a vacancy on the same bench. Judge Woods is a man of many abilities, but he is in no sense a politician. He was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina after a strenuous contest, but there was not then, as there has not been since, the slightest taint on his judicial ermine. He is a man of the highest character, a jurist of unsullied record, a man who has lived and walked and wrought as became a judge.

The Times-Dispatch desired this appointment to go to a Virginian and exerted its energies to that end, but now that those in authority fail to coincide in our view, we are free to say that no better appointment could have been made. Judge Woods is one of the ablest lawyers and the ablest judge that South Carolina has known in a decade. He was at the bar for thirty years, and for ten years has been an associate justice of the highest tribunal of his State. In all that period, he has borne the reputation of being a man and a lawyer of the highest ideals, who observes strictly the loftiest standard of private and public conduct. The South Carolina bench fifty years ago was inferior to none in the nation; the decisions of its judges glow with fadless lustre in American jurisprudence. The most notable equity decision of the first half of the last century came from the quill of a splendid South Carolina judge, Davis Lewis Wardlaw. The times have changed in South Carolina, and the bench has changed with them. Tillmanism ripped the robes off the backs of most of the able and distinguished judges so that their places might be filled by "cornfield lawyers" and peanut politicians. The Supreme Court was deliberately packed in order that political doctrines might become law. Despite the new order, good men have gone upon the bench there, and Judge Woods is one of them. He was elected because of his sheer legal ability. With the spirit of progress guiding his hand, he has written decisions that are milestones in the social, legal and economic progress of the State. "Woods, A. J." at the bottom of an opinion has been a symbol in South Carolina of the finality of right.

Virginia will like her new Federal judge. He is a personable man, a man of real culture, the possessor of fine moral and intellectual power. He is a student and a friend of learning, a widely-read man who keeps thoroughly in touch with the world outside the courtroom. He is a graduate of Wofford College, one of the fine old Methodist Colleges of the country, and has been one of its trustees. He is an excellent public speaker, not only because of his position, but also because of his splendid qualities as citizen and man, will be welcome to Richmond and to Virginia.

## DINNER DIPLOMACY.

A tempest in a wineglass seems to have been stirred up by Mr. Bryan's failure to serve cocktails, champagne or other intoxicants at his formal dinner to the diplomatic corps. Is wine a necessity of diplomatic intercourse? Is there some unwritten law that makes the provision of alcoholic stimulants a part of international courtesy, like wearing knee-pants before the King, or calling plain talk by the ornate term of "a conversation"? If so, it was time to break the law, and we are glad Mr. Bryan has caught something of the tradition-smashing habit from his chief.

The ambassadors would have gone ahead amiably and eaten dinner and quenched their international thirsts with grape-juice, or even plain water. If ambassadors cannot be polite even under the most trying circumstances, then they are in the wrong pew. We will wager that if Mr. Bryan had just kept still, not one of these gentlemen would have pulled off the tablecloth and smashed up the dishes or excused himself to go and reususcitate his parched innards from a flask in his overcoat pocket.

For our part we would rather trust the peace and friendly relations of the nations to men who are not lit by wine. Alcohol is a historic inciter to bellicosity. For tasks that require courtesy, tact, self-possession, discretion and secretiveness, the abstainer is much better fitted than the most moderate of tipplers. The amity of the circulating bottle is not the kind that settles boundary disputes and preserves peace.

The world to-day asks no man to drink, and asks no public servant to serve wine against his principles for the sake of appearances or custom. If any foreign representative gets in a huff at the dry dinner idea, he has only to show it to become persona non grata to the American people. Yet this will not happen, for the felicitous part of Mr. Bryan's announcement is: "My remarks were applauded by the company, and we never spent a more enjoyable evening." This is dinner diplomacy triumphant.

## TEACHING HEALTH WORK.

The medical school of the University of Virginia is meeting admirably both the needs of strict medical instruction and the newer demands of social and preventive medicine. It has been officially placed in the first rank of medical colleges in the country. In the final rating made by the council on medical education of the American Medical Association, Virginia was one of the three universities considered among the best in the United States. The other two in the South are the University of Texas and Tulane.

That the university is endeavoring to keep abreast of the modern ideals of social service along health lines is demonstrated by the fact that the faculty has recently approved the recommendation of Dean Whitehead, of the medical school, for the establishment of a new vocational degree—bachelor of science in medicine. The candidate for this degree must complete certain preliminary work in four main groups—modern languages, mathematical sciences, natural sciences and English. He must then complete as his major group the work of the first two years of the medical course. This foundation of general knowledge, plus the technical instruction of half the medical course, will fit the winner of the degree for public health work in city and country. He will be trained in caring for the physical comfort and welfare of communities.

This is an admirable effort to meet the real necessities of the State. The university is slowly realizing some of its tremendous opportunities for service. It is bearing away from the ideal of segregated learning to that of socialized and efficient learning. It is trying to serve the people by whose taxes it is supported.

The Times-Dispatch believes that there are many fields of useful work that are yet untouched by the university. One of these is the preparation of men for municipal executives. If the health officer of a town or county is trained at the university, why should not the mayor, chief of police, chief of the fire department, the superintendent of parks, gas, water, street cleaning, transportation, accounts and tax collector be also trained in the technical aspects of their duties? They need instruction as much as does the health officer. We imagine if any man needs a broad and enlightened training, it is the chief of police. The moral health of a community is, after all, about as important as the bodily health. In every sense this chief ought to be a real doctor of philosophy.

Other countries train municipal heads. We hope some day the university will grant a vocational degree called bachelor of science in government.

## THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER.

Seventy-five thousand people in the United States die yearly from cancer. Conditions are such that physicians and laymen propose the formation of a national organization to wage war on this fearful disease. The death rate is rising.

There is no known cure, save surgery in the earlier stages, according to medical authorities. The people must be taught to recognize incipient cancer and to seek the surgeon's aid promptly.

The new organization will follow the lines of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, through whose activities more than 200,000 lives have been saved in the last ten years.

The campaign of education will include articles in newspapers and magazines, the distribution of pamphlets, special instruction in training schools for nurses and lectures before women's clubs.

The assistance of the delegates to the Congress of Physicians to be held in Washington next month will be sought, and doubtless will be obtained.

Spring is certainly here. The fresh strawberries are only half green now.

Washington Society Note: The Senate will be "At Home" to President Wilson again to-day.

Ty Cobb might be able to give Secretary Bryan some pointers on Arbitration.

"The Board is Weary of Rough Streets." That makes it unanimous then.

## On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

**Styles in Whiskers.**  
The William Cullen Bryans will not be worn much this coming summer, as people have learned that the full-faced style of whiskers is not suited to cold, wintry weather than to the balmy summer variety. It is possibly true that the long flowing curls will still be affected by some of the old-fashioned men, but fancy dressers will discard them.

For a neat and nifty spring whisker, not too cold and not too warm, the Charles W. Fairbanks style is recommended. It gives the face all the protection that is really needed during the fine balmy months for a man with a strong constitution.

The Henry Clay Fricks will doubtless still be popular. It is an old standard style for those who prefer the bush effect parted in the middle and brushed back toward the ears, and changes little as the years go by. It does not serve much as a chest protection, but for concealing the chin from the gaze of the idle bystander it is unobscured.

The G. Bernard Shaw, which is a sort of compromise between the William Cullen Bryant and the Henry Clay Frick, will not find much favor according to indications. It is a bit long and somewhat of a drag on the chin, not being long enough to rest its weight upon the bosom of the wearer. The Joe Cannon is strictly passe this spring, and correct dressers will have none of it.

The Jeff will be popular with small men who wish to look dignified. It is a cool whisker and rests high on the cheeks out of the way of the process of Fletcherization. It is not profuse enough to stop any noticeable amount of conversation, which is on its way to the open air.

The Jimmie Lewis pinks are coming in again this spring stronger than ever.

**From the Hickeyville Clarion.**  
Jerry Hockett has received a letter from his brother Bill, who is out West, to the effect that Bill will not be able to visit him this spring as he had intended. The Governor refused to sign the pardon.

When Ezra Simms wants to doll himself all up for a full dress party he puts on a collar and necktie.

Since the high cost of living took hold the Adam apples are much more noticeable than formerly.

A man who wears thick spectacles in carouse around all night and next morning he will look as intellectual as though he had just written the Rubaiyat of Homer.

A farmer down East has named an apple in honor of John D. Rockefeller. Probably there ain't going to be no core.

Elmer Jones has gone to the city to accept a very lucrative position if he can get it.

Amey Hicks forgot it was Saturday night and didn't take his bath and now he has a head ache.

Levi Jones hasn't had a new suit of clothes since he bought his automobile, three years ago.

**Caught on the Fly.**  
There is a man in Washington who is said to have a dual personality. The head of the weather bureau has also been suspected of this at times.

The Maderos have escaped to this country, and the only peril they face is the high cost of living.

The suffragettes wish to abolish the title "Miss." It seems as though it is up to the bachelors to do that.

A thirty-two foot snake has been found in Canada. But in Canada they drink it out of beer glasses.

But it is a safe bet that Mr. Bryan the old slouch had tucked safely away when he can get it at a moment's notice.

## Voice of the People

Protests Against the Peace Jubilee.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir.—The readers of your valuable journal were greeted this morning with a somewhat glorified article on the action of the night by the Retail Merchants' Association looking toward a celebration of fifty years of peace since the cessation of hostilities between the North and South.

This action will undoubtedly come as a great shock to the vast majority of our citizens in Richmond and beyond, who, truth to tell, will be charitable enough to say and think that the Retail Merchants' Association really did not know what it was doing.

Peace, indeed! And what was the nature of that peace, Mr. Editor, at the cessation of hostilities? It was a peace imposed upon us at the points of Federal bayonets for the benefit of the worst gang of human parasites ever bred in any country at any time.

Surely the members of the association in this movement, which forget the carpetbagger regime in Virginia and other Southern States, a regime which brought forth the insurrection in South Carolina under the gallant Wade Hampton, an insurrection glorious in its inception and which cleaned the Augean stables with an effective vengeance.

We venture, in conclusion, to express the fervent hope that no Confederate organization in Richmond, male or female, will lend its aid to such an unspeakable scheme.

"Lord God of hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget; lest we forget!"  
VIRGINIAN.

## Cleaning Up Campaign.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir.—The Negro Organization Society of Virginia, of which I have the honor to be president, has just finished a very successful "Clean-Up" Campaign. While it did not accomplish as much as we hoped, it did stir up the colored people in a great many places to the needs of good health and the importance of cleanliness as necessary.

## "WATCH YOUR STEP"

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or on the farm, would have been of momentary advantage, have been so interested in what they saw and heard that they could not leave until the current went down on the final act. Too late for the saving would be immense. We have often observed this about a printing office, where it was common in old days to kindle fires with ink, and for every employee to use a big sheet of white paper, and use off his hands as often through the day as he happened to get a little grease, ink or dirt of any kind on them. When about railroad offices we have seen like waste going on, and the aggregate must reach an immense amount in the course of a year.

It was to stop this waste and to induce employees to exercise greater conscientiousness in the use of supplies and time that owners of large industrial plants have worked on plans to give employees a share in the business or in the profits. If President Stevens succeeds in persuading the employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio, he will thereby effect a great saving.—Staunton Leader.

## Abolish This Tax.

The tax on all moneys on deposit in both State and national banks, whether on time deposit or subject to check, should be abolished by the next Legislature. The present tax is not only a hardship on poor people, but it will hurt the banks, for the reason that people will not put money in a bank where not much over 1 per cent interest is realized.—Gordonsville Gazette.

## Need Sarah Johnsons.

The activity of the town health board, with the co-operation of the Civic Improvement League and the citizens generally, is having an effect in the way of securing better sanitary conditions for the town. The streets are being put in better condition. Unsightly tin cans and evil-smelling garbage and collections of refuse material are being removed or destroyed. The sellers of meats and birds are compelled to observe the regulations strictly, and the consumers of these articles are protected to a greater extent than ever before. A few fly-swatters of the Sarah Johnson type need to be imported and a few sections of the town remain to be aroused before perfection is reached. It is safe to say that there are more people of the town now generally interested in cleaning and generally bettering the town than ever before, and may their tribe increase.—Emporia Messenger.

## "It's an Ill Wind," etc.

Now that the rates of the local tonorial artists have been raised, and says that there is no advantage in being baldheaded.—Buena Vista News.

## Will Will Land Land?

We hear an esteemed Blackstone contemporary may have a regular Land slide, that shall Land him in the next Legislature.—South Boston News.

## Sweet Woodrow.

President Wilson's ways are so sweet that we confidently expect him to persuade Congress to put sugar on the free list.—Gordonsville Gazette.

## O. Shucks!

The government doubtless has good grounds for dropping the coffee trust suit.—Ledger-Dispatch.

## Economy Urged on Employees of C. & O.

President Stevens, of a Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, has addressed to the employees of the road an appeal to exercise greater economy in the use of materials, including stationery, and to use the same in all work, so that the road may have the means to restore the breaks from the recent flood and carry forward all necessary improvements.

The personnel of a government meeting of these same law-breakers, which meetings are held for the purpose of encouraging the suffragettes to continued law-breaking. In other words, the government will neither protect the people nor allow the people to protect themselves.—Winchester Star.

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